INHOFE), and the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY).

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 45, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 63 Leg.]

YEAS-47

Barrasso	Hagerty	Risch
Blackburn	Hawley	Rounds
Blunt	Hoeven	Rubio
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Braun	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Capito	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Lankford	Shelby
Cornyn	Lee	Sinema.
Cotton	Lummis	Sullivan
Cramer	Manchin	Thune
Crapo	Marshall	Tillis
Cruz	McConnell	
Daines	Moran	Toomey
Ernst	Murkowski	Tuberville
Fischer	Paul	Wicker
Grassley	Portman	Young

NAYS-45

Baldwin	Hassan	Peters
Bennet	Heinrich	Reed
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Sanders
Booker	Hirono	Schatz
Brown	Kaine	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Shaheen
Cardin	Klobuchar	Smith
Carper	Leahy	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Tester
Collins	Menendez	Van Hollen
Coons	Merkley	Warner
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Warnock
Duckworth	Murray	Warren
Durbin	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden

NOT VOTING-8

Burr	Inhofe	Romney
Feinstein	Kelly	Rosen
Graham	Luján	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On this vote, the yeas are 47, the nays are 45.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of the amendment, the amendment is not agreed to.

The amendment (No. 4930) was rejected.

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There are two minutes of debate equally divided prior to the vote on passage.

Mr. MENENDEZ. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The yeas and nays have been requested.

Without objection, all time is yielded back.

There is a request for the yeas and navs.

VOTE ON H.R. 6617

The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. Feinstein), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. Kelly), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. Luján) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. Rosen) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Burr), the

Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRA-HAM), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), and the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY).

The result was announced—yeas 65, nays 27 as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 64 Leg.]

YEAS-65

NAYS-27

Blackburn	Fischer	Paul
Boozman	Grassley	Risch
Braun	Hawley	Sasse
Cotton	Hoeven	Scott (FL)
Cramer	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Crapo	Lankford	Sullivan
Cruz	Lee	Thune
Daines	Lummis	Toomey
Ernst	Marshall	Tuberville

NOT VOTING-8

Burr	Inhofe	Romney
Feinstein	Kelly	Rosen
Graham	Luján	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KAINE). On this vote, the yeas are 65, the nays are 27.

The 60-vote threshold having been achieved, the bill is passed.

The bill (H.R. 6617) was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

NOMINATION OF MICHELE TAYLOR

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, earlier this afternoon, I made it clear I was going to put forward a unanimous consent request asking the Senate to take up and approve the nomination of Michele Taylor, to serve as the U.S. Representative to the UN Human Rights Council with the rank of Ambassador, and in just a minute and a half or so, I will make that unanimous consent request.

Ms. Taylor has an exceptional record with respect to humanitarian issues. She has served on the Anti-Defamation League, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council. She has been a strong advocate for the rights of women.

I come from a family who lost relatives in the Holocaust. Ms. Taylor is the daughter of a Holocaust survivor. And it is absolutely essential that we up the ante in the fight against anti-Semitism, and that is a key part of this country's diplomacy.

The reason that I am making this unanimous consent tonight is that Michele Taylor is unquestionably qualified for this important post, but there is a real time sensitivity to her nomination being cleared tonight. The

regular session of the U.N. Human Rights Council begins on February 28, obviously just a few days away. It is absolutely essential that we confirm our representative now. Delaying Ms. Taylor's confirmation would obviously hinder the U.S. ability to advocate for American values and help vulnerable people who suffer under abuse and oppression around the world. And she will be able to build on some particularly important work that is going on in the Senate Committee on Finance, led by Senator BROWN and Senator CRAPO, working, for example, on forced labor and other issues that involve critically important human rights questions.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination: Calendar No. 640, Michele Taylor, of Georgia, for the rank of Ambassador during her tenure of service as United States Representative to the UN Human Rights Council; that the Senate vote on the nomination without any intervening action or debate; that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that any statements related to the nomination be printed in the Record; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the nomination. The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Michele Taylor, of Georgia, for the rank of Ambassador during her tenure of service as United States Representative to the UN Human Rights Council.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Taylor nomination?

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The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

SENATE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, it has been a busy and productive work period in the Senate.

First, the good news is that we have kept the government open. It took some work, especially when the Senate rules lend themselves to delay and obstruction. Still, I thank Senators Leahy and Shelby, as well as Leader McConnell, for helping us get this done. To have allowed the government to close would have caused undue hardship for millions of blameless Americans.

We have gotten other things done, too, in this work period.

We passed forced arbitration reform, made progress to fix our post office, and confirmed more of the President's nominees.